

The Bonaparte Who'll Rule the Navy

Sketches of the Newest Member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who has been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy on July 1, is regarded by his neighbors in Baltimore as one of the most remarkable men of the time.

Above all things Mr. Bonaparte seeks to be practical in every undertaking. He manifested this characteristic when a young man by pushing aside all dreams of a French throne. Instead of putting "Napoleon, Emperor and King" on his front door, he hung out the simpler and more practical sign, "Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney and Counselor at Law." After all, practicing law in the United States is a much more lucrative profession just now than that of pretender to a European throne.

Other striking characteristics are his firmness of purpose and the courage of his convictions. Mr. Bonaparte believes in the axiom: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

His practice of doing what he believed was right regardless of consequences was illustrated on the occasion when the overseers of Harvard University were considering the advisability of conferring the degree of LL. D. on President McKinley. Mr. Bonaparte is one of the overseers of Harvard University. He had given the question at issue deliberate consideration, and in a most frank manner he informed his colleagues that in his opinion Mr. McKinley was not worthy of the honor.

Mr. Bonaparte admired Mr. McKinley as a statesman and as President of the United States, but he believed that statesmanship and political eminence alone were not the qualifications for the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, and he backed up his convictions with a negative vote.

Mr. Bonaparte is called a shrewd and brilliant lawyer, but he is best known as a civic, social and political reformer.

Among Baltimoreans his name and that of the Reform League are synonymous, for it was through this organization that the Monumental City was purged of corrupt political practices and obtained an election law that is a model of its kind.

Mr. Bonaparte is 50 years of age and is in the full vigor of his physical and mental attainments. He is a large man, weighing apparently close to 200 pounds, with a large head resting upon somewhat rounded shoulders.

His head, which might be called abnormally large, is clearly that of a man of high intelligence, yet it is not a head that would command admiration. The face is full and rosy, the eyes black, the mustache of the same color, and stubby.

It is only when he is engaged in debate that he would be picked out as a man above the ordinary attainments. This perhaps is due largely to Mr. Bonaparte's indifference to dress.

Being thoroughly devoted to the duties of his law office, he has no time to court Dame Fashion, and when the day's labors are at an end he hies himself off to a fine country seat a few miles distant from Baltimore where fine clothes are not requisite. Considering these facts Mr. Bonaparte may be considered a plainly dressed man—he always wears black—and would be more readily taken for a student, or perhaps a clergyman, than one of the most brilliant lawyers in Baltimore, a man of wealth and one of the most conspicuous reformers in the land.

He is identified with nearly every educational, charitable and reforming institution in Maryland, has been honored with the degrees of A. B. and LL. D., from Harvard University, and recently received the Laurea medal from Notre Dame University of Indiana as the most distinguished Catholic layman who during the year had rendered the most efficient and laudable service to the Catholic Church.

To the lover of the historical, and at the same time of the beautiful and artistic,

a visit to the Napoleon Room at the residence of Mr. Bonaparte in Baltimore is a treat. In the home of Mr. Bonaparte one finds himself in a Napoleonic atmosphere.

As one enters the room the eye first falls upon a marble bust of the Emperor by Henri Frederic Leulin. It was cut from a marble from a plaster cast modeled from life in Cairo, Egypt, by Louis Corbet.

The marble bust was cut in 1859, and came at that time into the possession of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome Bonaparte, at one time King of Westphalia, and grandfather of the present Mr. Bonaparte and the man who married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore.

The bust represents Napoleon in the uniform of a General of the French Republic. The pose is natural and graceful. To one side is another and smaller bust, in which Napoleon appears in the garb of the First Consul.

In another part of the room, side by side, are the marble busts of Charles Bonaparte and Letizia Bonaparte, the father and mother of the Emperor. These busts are by Canova, and were presented to Mr. Bonaparte's mother by James Bonaparte during his residence at Bordentown.

A portrait of Miss Patterson, grandmother of Mr. Bonaparte, painted in 1826, by Massot, at Geneva, Switzerland, also attracts attention. In this portrait Miss Patterson appears much younger than she was at the time—about 40. There is also a painting of her by Kinson, made about ten years prior to the Massot portrait, and in another part of the room a crayon of her by Stewart is a triplicate portrait on one canvas, showing the head from three different points of view.

To one side is a fine portrait of the Empress Eugenie, and close by a number of beautifully executed miniatures of various members of the Bonaparte family.

A portrait by May, an American artist, painted about 1863, shows Jerome Bonaparte, father of Mr. Bonaparte, as captain of carabinieri. Another painting shows him in the West Point cadet uniform.

There are also many objects of interest. One is a breech loading, double barreled fowling piece, given by Mr. Bonaparte's grandfather to Mr. Bonaparte's father, in 1854.

There is also a pair of holster pistols, which belonged to the Duke of Brunswick, killed at Quatre Bras, two days prior to the Battle of Waterloo. The pistols were given to Mr. Bonaparte's grandfather, who was in command of a division of the French army during the Waterloo campaign.

WANT ATTELL ABROAD.
National Sporting Club Ready to Match Him and Bowker.

In all probability the next international contest of importance will be between Abe Attehl of California and Joe Bowker of England. Attehl, who is under way for a match between the two, Al Lippe, manager of Attehl, has been in correspondence with A. F. Bettinson of the National Sporting Club, London, who is, by the way, looking out for Bowker's affairs. Lippe is in receipt of a letter from Bettinson to the effect that if Attehl will post a forfeit of \$1,000 a match can be arranged to take place in London next October or November.

The English club wants the contest to be at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the afternoon of the 17th. The terms suit both Attehl and Lippe. There is also some talk of Attehl and Bettinson coming together in Los Angeles in July. Attehl is ready to meet Attehl at 130 pounds ringside for a bet of \$1,000 on the line. Attehl declares that these conditions are perfectly satisfactory and that if the papers are forwarded East by Britt Attehl will sign them and arrange a fight.

O'Meara Captain of C. C. N. Y. Baseball Team.

The baseball team of the College of the City of New York has elected Robert O'Meara as captain of the team for next season. With the exception of a game with Bucknell June 28, the season is over. The season has been fairly successful. Though a few games were lost during the trips, the team did not lose a game that was played on its home field at Ontario Oval.

NORWAY'S NOVEL REVOLUTION

The Prominent Figures in the Scandinavian Split and the Causes Leading to It.

On June 7 the Storting, or Norwegian Parliament, declared the union between Norway and Sweden severed and announced that King Oscar II. of Sweden was no longer King of Norway. All the press despatches made a point of emphasizing the calmness with which this news was taken both in Sweden and in Norway.

The Norwegian Army and Navy quickly took the oath of allegiance to the provisional government formed by the Norwegian State Council, and the Swedes, on the other hand, shrugged their shoulders, so to speak, at the bad taste of the Norwegians in seceding from the union. King Oscar alone seemed to show excitement. He registered his emphatic protest against the Norwegian act of secession and em-

They felt that their country was being used merely to extend Sweden's power.

In 1858 Sweden decided that foreign affairs should be laid before the King and settled in a council of three Swedish Ministers, one of whom was to be the Prime Minister, and that their decision should be subject to the Swedish Parliament. Nor-

The Swedes acknowledged the justice of the claim, but for various reasons nothing was done, and the Swedes went on managing the foreign affairs of both countries. Later Sweden demanded that the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs should act as such for the union and for Norway without responsibility to the Norwegian Parlia-



phatically declined to receive a formal delegation from Norway.

The reason for this lack of perturbation in both countries is that since the King refused to sign the Consular bill passed by the Storting the act of disunion was practically a foregone conclusion. Besides, the national feeling in Norway which culminated in the act of June 7 is about a century old, and the Swedes as well as the Norwegians have grown accustomed to it.

In 1814-15 the Congress of Vienna recognized the union of Sweden and Norway. Gen. Bernadotte, the Frenchman, who was selected by the Swedish nobles to succeed the childless Charles XIII., last of the old dynasty of Swedish Kings, had just wrested Norway from Denmark. Norway didn't mind being free of Denmark, but almost from the first its democratic spirit made it chafe in the union.

That union was nowise like the union of Ireland and England. There was never any question of home rule. The two nations have always been wholly independent of each other in all domestic affairs.

Their Constitutions are different; they have separate Parliaments, separate laws, separate churches, separate customs and rates of duty. Their armies and navies even are separate. They were, in short, two separate sovereign States—under one King.

Norway has the most democratic Constitution in the world. All the members of the Storting, both chambers, are

elects by the people. And it is provided that if three consecutive Storthings vote a measure it becomes law, even though the King veto it.

The judicial systems, the systems of taxation are different, the trades and resources different and even the fiscal policies of the two countries are different. Sweden is protectionist; Norway has free trade.

The Norwegians have always looked upon the union as the union of two free States against the common foe—particularly Russia. That is why they objected to Sweden's increasing preponderance in the conduct of foreign affairs.

ment. To this Norway declined to agree.

All this time, moreover, other influences were at work. Corresponding to the Neo-Celtic movement in Ireland and to a certain extent to the Slavophile movement in Russia, arose the Norsk movement in Norway.

A man named Ivar Aasen made a study of existing dialects among Norwegian peasants and formed a tongue called "Landsmaal," or national language, out of it. The impulse gained; now there is a chair in Christiania University devoted to it; societies were formed to spread it, and newspapers and magazines began to be printed in Landsmaal. The novelist Arne Garborg is its literary supporter.

Then there is, of course, a republican party. The youth and the radical element under the leadership of the national idol Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, the playwright and novelist, have kept up an ever increasing clamor for national unity and independence.

The Norwegian Parliament in 1892 resolved to establish a separate consular service. But for thirteen years no agreement on the matter was reached, and the conflict continued until a feeling of bitterness and even hatred grew up between the Norwegians and the milder, city inhabiting Swedes, whom they have come to hold in contempt.

The patriotic leaders of both Norway and Sweden who are known abroad, as, for instance, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Dr. Sven Hedin, began to write long letters

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to the London Times defending their respective countries.

"All that Norway by her action in the past has ever done," wrote Dr. Nansen on one occasion, "has been to agree tacitly to the partnership as a well defined and practical solution of the question for the time being."

He refers to the consular system, whereas Dr. Sven Hedin objects in many columns. He points out how indulgent Sweden has ever been in meeting Norway's demands in order to keep the union on a secure foundation against outside encroachment.

Scandinavia, he points out, is just meat for Russia, because India is impossible, and there is nothing else she can take. "If the union be finished," Dr. Hedin declares, "Scandinavia may be changed into a European Corea."

The Norwegians talked of a strong offensive and defensive alliance. Dr. Hedin replied, ironically:

"Of one thing I am perfectly convinced, that the number of Swedes who would be willing to accept an offensive and defensive alliance with Norway is exceedingly small. Where on all God's green earth is there one man in full possession of his senses who believes that Norwegian troops would ever put themselves under the command of a Swedish General officer, seeing that Norwegian Consuls cannot any longer consent to act for political purposes under a Swedish Foreign Minister?"

Dr. Hedin pointed out, moreover, that Sweden would have nothing to gain and everything to lose by such an alliance because of her greater armament and resources, and he added besides a lurid picture of Russia, silent, pertinacious and menacing on her northern frontier.

When the consular bill was presented to King Oscar on May 27 he vetoed it. The Norwegian Ministry at once resigned as a matter of course. The King could not form a new Ministry.

"The Crown," explained Dr. Nansen, "had consequently placed itself out of function in not being able to form a new Ministry, and as the country cannot remain without a government the step [secession and formation of a government] seemed imperative."

What there is no feeling against Sweden or the royal house, which is clearly proved by our wish to see a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the Norwegian throne."

Whatever may be Norway's wish on that head, King Oscar has put his foot down and said positively no member of his family shall go on the Norwegian throne. King Oscar has four sons: the Crown Prince

A Distinguished Citizen.

From the Boston Herald.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court was on a visit to Maine some years ago and while there was entertained by Joe Manley, Esq. Manley was held in great regard by his fellow citizens all over Maine, and especially in Augusta, his home. He took Mr. Fuller for a drive about the place, but before the drive was finished was killed by a passing automobile to leave his guest.

When Mr. Manley disappeared the driver turned to the Judge, whom he did not know, and drawing out a cigar, said: "I suppose you don't mind if I smoke? When we are driving Mr. Manley we never light up, because he's rather a distinguished citizen."

A Barber's View of the War.

From the New York Herald.

Thomas J. Napier, a barber, who has been in the Russian army for several years, says he has seen the Russian soldiers in the trenches and that they are very much improved in appearance by wearing a small mustache pointed at the ends. The rarity of this mode makes it impart a certain air of distinction to wearers and it makes most men inclined to stoicism look thinner. The barber who looks after a mustache of this kind will see that it is never allowed to grow beyond a certain size.

Modesty of the Average New Yorker in the Matter of His Mustache

The Typical Mustache Now Square Cut—Little Headway Made Here by the Fierce German Military Mustache Favored by the Kaiser—Few Mustaches With Curled Ends Seen Here Now.



The old fashioned mustache with curled ends, of which very few are seen nowadays in New York, and to which Worthington Whitehouse remains faithful.

The character of the American is shown in his distaste for anything spectacular in the way of a mustache, and the small mustache with the pointed tips is likely to suggest more care than the average New Yorker likes to seem to give to such a detail of his toilet. If the little goatee is added to the mustache with the pointed tips he looks still more foreign, and for that reason men who might wear the combination with profit to their appearance do not attempt it.

Sufficient upward curl may be added to the mustache by dexterous manipulation with the fingers in place of the *coup-de-fer* if it is desired to give the mustache tips an upward direction. This is not usual, however, as the straight, needlelike end is the most popular.

The square mustache which is shown in the case of Justice Davis is a genuine specimen of the kind that New Yorkers are affecting most to-day. Capt. Lydig's mustache is of the same kind, but its natural curliness gives it a look of ornateness not in keeping with the style called square.

Commissioner McAdoo wears the same sort of mustache.

In the picture of Worthington Whitehouse one sees a typical mustache of the kind popular here about a decade ago and copied from the customary mustache of the English guardsman. It was grown as long as possible and then curled at the end. Mr. Whitehouse has stopped his mustache short of any unusual length, but kept it in the form that is popular to this day with the officers of certain English regiments.

Woodbury Kane used to wear a mustache of the same kind, but has cut off the ends until it has become fairly representative of the sharp end mustache now in vogue.

The mustache of Count Hochberg, son of the Prince of Pleiss, is a typical German copy of that of the Emperor, although it is less warlike, because its wearer is in the

army for only a few months of the year. He has, moreover, abated the deciding turn-up at the ends, for that Newport might be surprised at anything so very German.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and H. G. McKivikar have mustaches that represent in the former the uncompromising American square mustache and in the latter the German turn-up.

The man who cannot grow a long mustache need not feel sad about it. Long mustaches are distinctly out of fashion for Americans, and Americans are the men who determine the modes in mustaches for their own country.

Foreigners are never regarded here as

settling any style in mustaches. Thus from the German Emperor down nearly every foreigner with a mustache follows the style prevailing abroad and wears it turned up at the ends.

This style is made possible by an elaborate device which is put on at night. Two net wings, not unlike the spread wings of a large butterfly, are strapped over the ears by a rubber band. There is a space between the wings to breathe through.

This presses down all night on the mustache, which has previously had its ends pointed upward. By morning the mustache has been so well pressed that it will remain up all day.

This style has never been adopted here.

"Most Americans," said a barber who has among his customers more of the young men of fashion than go usually to one man, "wear 'square' mustache. The ends are not pointed, but cut off short."

"This used to be the typical mustache for a cop, but it has now become the style for the men who are able to grow a large mustache. The ends are cut off short and there is no opportunity at all to curl them up."

"There is in New York now, so far as I can find out, only one mustache of a kind that was some years ago very popular in political circles. The mustache proper

came to an end not far from the corners of the mouth. But down over the lower jaw on each side there grew a kidney shaped spot of hair which was purely the result of not shaving."

"These excrescences had nothing to do with the mustache, but the style was popular for some years. It always looked best when the mustache had been dyed black."

"If the dye had grown a little dingy and there was a mouse colored touch to the whiskers, the effect was still more popular in the inner circles of the political clubs. But I hadn't seen a mustache like that in years until the other day I met a doctor. He was for a long time proud of this adornment and clings to it still."

"Dye for mustaches has gone altogether out of use except in the cheaper barber shops to which men go to have their mustaches dyed black when they are looking for work and are afraid they will be con-

sidered too old if they are gray. I haven't had a bottle of mustache dye in this place for five years, while at one time we used constantly to have customers who came to have their mustaches dyed."

"Americans never want the *coup-de-fer* which every foreigner orders for his mustache. The hot iron burns the mustache and after constant use takes away more gloss than bottles of brillianine can ever restore."

"And its effect does not last very long. The men who do want their mustaches curled are satisfied with the papers in the end of them for a while."

"In spite of the distaste of Americans for the pointed mustache, there are many who are very much improved in appearance by wearing a small mustache pointed at the ends. The rarity of this mode makes it impart a certain air of distinction to wearers and it makes most men inclined to stoicism look thinner. The barber who looks after a mustache of this kind will see that it is never allowed to grow beyond a certain size."